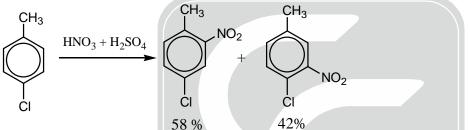
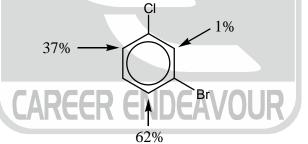


Remark:

There must be a large difference in the effects of the two groups for appropriate result, otherwise one gets result like these.

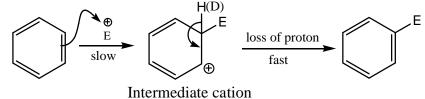


3. There is often less substitution between two groups that are meta to each other. *Example*:



Reactions on benzene ring:

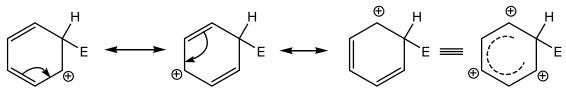
General mechanism for electrophilic aromatic substitution.



(Arenium ion or σ -complex)

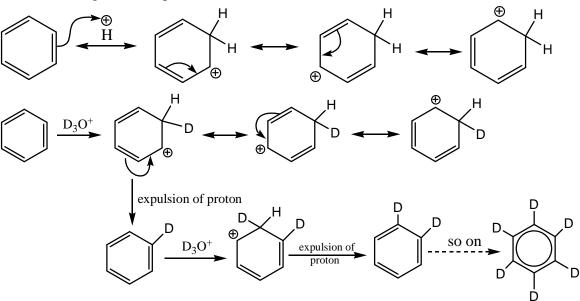
Important points:

- The cation intermediate is less stable than the starting material or the product.
- The cation is reasonably stable because of delocalization around the six-membered ring.

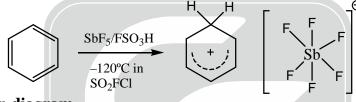




• In strong acid, the electrophile would be a proton, the reaction would be the exchange of the proton in benzene ring. For example:

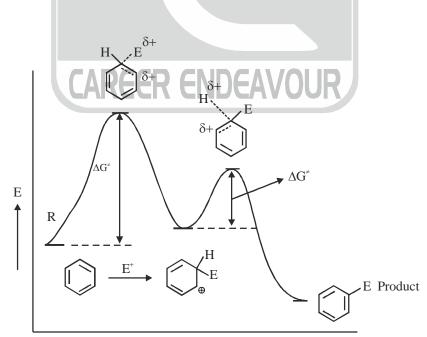


Ultimately lead to C_6D_6 which is useful solvent in NMR.



Potential energy diagram:

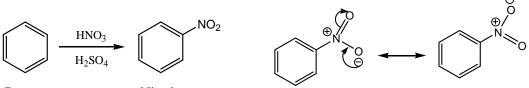
- Two step process.
- Since the first step involved the temporary disruption of the aromatic π system, therefore it is rate determining step.
- Second step is the fast step.



Progress of reaction



- (i) Nitration of benzene: Important points about nitration reaction.
- Introduction of nitro group into an aromatic system.
- It provides a general entry into aromatic nitrogen compounds.
- This reaction is not available for aliphatic nitrogen compounds.
- Aromatic nitration requires very powerful reagents.
- Generally nitrating agent is mixture of concentrated nitric acid and sulphuric acid.



Benzene

Nitrobenzene

Mechanism:

Step-I: Formation of a very powerful electrophile. Sulphuric acid is the strong acid and it protonates the nitric acid.

